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GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY of VAO words appearing in this book, including, for comparative purposes, a few from the two Small Islands of Atchin (A.) and Wala (W.). Indonesian (IN.) and some Polynesian (PN.) roots have been kindly supplied by the Rev. Dr. A. Capell. Comparative material from Malekula and other Melanesian islands will be found in the relevant places throughout the text. 126

Owing to the phonetic peculiarities mentioned on pp. 25 and 219 (note 3), to the fact that the author's main philological work was done on Atchin and no detailed study of this kind was made on Vao, and to the inclusion of words recorded by Godefroy, the spelling of which did not always accord with his own, certain inconsistencies in spelling have been unavoidable, but these have, where possible, been indicated by a system of cross-referencing in the Glossary. Since it was known on Vao that the author spoke Atchin and all Small Islanders through trade and intermarriage are familiar with one another's languages and out of politeness help one another out by using occasional phrases from their interlocutor's dialects, it may be that a few Atchin words may have been included as belonging to Vao, but care has been taken to avoid this as much as possible, and in all known cases such Atchin words have been marked with the letter A.

The only Vao words included in this book which do not appear in the Glossary are personal names, names of ranks and some titles, all of which will be found in the Index.

The French Roman Catholic Marist Mission on the island had at the time of my visit compiled a considerable vocabulary which it is hoped still exists, and may one day be made available to philological students.

A feature shared by Vao with all the Small Islands, and found also in most Malekulan languages, is the existence of indefinite articles, usually beginning with *n*, such as *na-*, *ne-*, etc., but sometimes with *gh* preceding a great number of nouns. These being sometimes separable, but sometimes inseparable from the noun they qualify, they have been included hyphened on to the noun, but for the sake of comparison with other languages the noun, even if inseparable from the article, is placed in the Glossary under its own initial letter. Thus *na-ho* appears under *h*, not under *n*. In the few cases where there is not sufficient comparative evidence to make the correct separation, the noun appears without hyphen under *n*. Hyphens have also been used as far as possible, though with some exceptions, to indicate the component parts of all words.

LIST OF SUFFIXED PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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Suffixed pronouns, attached chiefly to kinship terms and terms indicating parts of the body, and occasionally to some other words, are:

Sing.			
1.	*-k(u)*[1]	e.g. *temak*, my father	*batuk*, my head
2.	*-m*	*temam*	*batum*
3.	*-n*	*temen*	*batun*

[1] Also *-aku*, see *mbambeaku*, my mother, p. 127.

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Plur.			
1 (incl.).	*-r*	*temar*	*batar*
1 (excl.).	*-mam*	*temamam*	*batamam*
2.	*-mi*	*temami*	*batami*
3.	*-r*	*temar*	*batar*

Possessive pronouns take similar suffixes, but vary in relation to the class of noun to which they refer. They are:

	used for general objects	used for all foods	used for all drink	used for general objects often in place of *nak*, but less frequently and in a more personal sense	
Sing.				present	future
1.	*nuk(u)*	*ghaku*	*maku*	*taluk*	*tavaluk* [1]
2.	*num*	*gham*	*mam*	*talam*	*tavalam*
3.	*nin(nen)*	*ghan*	*man*	*talan*	*tavalan*
Plur.					
1 (incl.).	*nere, nandre*	*ghar(e)*	*mar*	*talar*	*tavalar*
1 (excl.).	*nimam, neme*	*ghamam*	*mamam*	*talamam*	*tavalamam*
2.	*nimi*	*ghami*	*mami*	*talami*	*tavalami*
3.	*(na)nire*	*ghar*	*mar*	*talar*	*tavalar*

All these may be used either before or after the noun they qualify. If placed after, the pronoun may be preceded by the article *na-*. Thus

nuku mbò na-matean na-nuk, my pig for my death, 234 (note 1);
vavine na-nuk, my woman (wife), 130;
to-mbat na-nuk, my guardian, 504;
mov ghal na-nuk, my novice, 504;
ra hele ghamban nen, we sew up the sails (of it), 467.

gha- (3rd sing. *ghan*), used for all food, is clearly connected with *ghani*, to eat. Examples are: *ghu lore na-tò na-ghan*, I will give him the fowl (to eat, not to be kept alive), 189 (note 3); *ta-mat ghami*, this is your corpse (to eat), 614; connected with which is: *na-lok ne-ghe mer-sean*, puddings for (the food of) the old man, 554; an exception to its use solely for drink appears to be: *woroan na-ghak*, my *woroan* (a kinship group), 134.

maku (3rd sing. *man*), used for all drink, may be connected with A. *mimini*, to drink.

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A

a, 1. prefix indicating direction; *a-ul*, up, high; *a-tan*, down, low

a, 2. copulative particle; *e ronge a vala—e ronge a vi Bu*, he wishes to sail, he wishes to go to Ambrim, 469

a, 3. relative particle; *ne-him a na-lok na-lang*, house of the *na-lang* pudding, 551

aghav, ? appointed day; *Tolamp gha me aghav hangavul barigh*, Tolamp will come on the appointed day, ten days from to-day, 371

n'aghon, face; image of human face representing ancestors carved on the top of gongs, 347. Misprint for *na-ghon* (q.v.)

ai-ah, jaw-bone (of tusked boar); A. *ni-es*; IN. *ajay*; *mbale ni-ah*, rack (lit. "stand") erected for display of pigs' jaws, 402

amal, A. dancing-ground, 60. See *ghamal*

n'amil, W. dancing-ground, 60. See *ghamal*

amp, quivering in death agony. See *oamp*

na-amp, A. fire; V. *ghamb*

-amu, *Melteg-amu*, Maki title, 432 ff.

-an, nominal suffix, see *-ean*; e.g. *sumbul*, to go down to the shore, noun *sumbulan*

ar, verbal pronoun, 3rd plur. indefinite; they; *ar tame vanu*, they welcome the villages, 316

ni-ar, reed fence, 73; A. *ni-er*; *hu ni-ar*, birth-enclosure, 73, 389, 423, 443

[1] For future sense of the particle *va*, see *va* (2).